

Knoxville Chronicle.

VOL. IV.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1873.

NO 31.

THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE

Publishes in every issue, facts about the soil, climate, productions, price of lands, and advantages offered to immigrants in East Tennessee. These articles are intended to afford reliable information to strangers, and are prepared carefully and afford the cheapest and most reliable information obtainable. Specimen copies of the paper sent on application. For terms of subscription see fourth page.

FACTS ABOUT EAST TENNESSEE.

Northern Farmers and Families Coming to Our Section.

NO. XXXI.

After a long dry spell, we had a refreshing rain, which fell last night, accompanied by a high wind, but did no damage beyond blowing down a few shocks of corn. Wheat grass, &c., are much refreshed by it. Beaver Creek raised over two feet and is still rising slowly. Two farms on Beaver Creek, in the 19th district changed owners to-day. Mr. George Weaver sold 135 acres to Mr. Waltz, of Baltimore county, Md., for \$2,700, and Mr. James A. Moore sold upwards of a hundred acres adjoining Weaver to Mr. Smucker, of Baltimore county, Md., for \$1,500. Both farms are worth every cent paid for them. Let your numerous readers in the North, who read this take time by the forelock and strike while the iron is hot, viz: come to East Tennessee, while land sells so cheap or they will be too late. Within the few past weeks there have been a good many northern visitors here and I think they are all favorably impressed with East Tenn. I have not learned whether they will immigrate hither. Of one thing I am certain. If they will come and stay here three years like the writer of this, they will be convinced that East Tennessee is far superior to the North in health, climate and short winters.

The farmers are about all done sowing wheat. Some fields are already green. Husking and cribbing corn has commenced. The corn is good considering the chance it had. The sugar cane is about all made into molasses. There was a great deal planted, and it yielded pretty well.

TALAFARO. We had a call yesterday from Mr. Samples, the courteous and efficient general manager of the Warm Springs, noted during the past season. He informs us that Maj. Rumbough, the proprietor of these Springs, has commenced making improvements for the next season, which will increase the accommodations for guests to nearly double their present capacity, which will add much to the already great popularity of the place. Mr. Samples is on his way to his home in Mobile, but will not rush into the presence of "bronze Jack," until he receives further intelligence.

Mr. J. C. Seva and family, from Cambridge county, Ohio, are in the city for the winter, at Rev. J. F. Spencer's.

We hear of quite a number of Ohio people who are going to take advantage of our mild winters for their health. They had a snow a foot deep in Northern Ohio on the 21st inst., which we think would be enough to scare half the population to a milder climate.

Rural Items of the 8th District.

The wheat is up nicely. Corn gathering is going on and the yield is tolerably good.

Wilson Groner raised 150 bushels of sweet potatoes on three-quarters of an acre. Our schools are coming on nicely in the country. The Oakdale and Roberts' schools have night spelling schools established, which work well and are highly commended by all.

The matrimonial fever is on the increase. We are losing our young people rapidly.

All of our singing masters except one, are married and he is looked for to go soon. We have good authority for saying that a young giant in Lee county, Virginia, Tennessee Tree by name, weighs in the neighborhood of four hundred pounds and is only sixteen years old. His waistband measures three yards. This is true.

Fall is on our hands. The leaves are coming down. The trees present a beautiful appearance, being variegated with green, red, brown and yellow. The boys are hunting now.

The other night I witnessed a "nocturnal picnic," as it was called. About forty boys and girls played bass by firelight, presenting many novel sights as they bumped against each other and tumbled over or fell over unseen obstructions.

Smoker & Miller, two Marylanders, who last year rented the farm of Mr. Wm. Lewis, say they saw the best crop of upland corn in our district. The same have put in a large acre of wheat in the most approved style. We need more such men.

Davis Wood has a frog which he brought from Texas in May, and which has never touched food of any kind since, but still seems to be doing well.

NEW YORK.

The New Trans-Atlantic Cable.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—John C. Heenan, is dead.

Paying Gold Interest.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The Government paid \$750,000 of gold interest to-day.

The trial of the traitor and defaulting cashier of the Atlantic Bank commenced to-day. The bank examiner testified to a deficiency of \$400,000 in Tamm's account.

Hard Times in Alabama.

A Washington "special" says Attorney General Williams received to-day a letter from Montgomery, Alabama, saying that in consequence of heavy rains, and the destruction of the cotton crops by the army worm. Great destitution exists in several counties, especially in Sumpter and Morgan. In some places there is actual starvation, and unless help is rendered during the winter months, many persons must perish for want of food.

THE YELLOW FEVER SCOURGE.

Special for Aid from Memphis Police—Fever Worse in Texas.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 24.—Mrs. Stein, recently from Georgia, has the yellow fever. MEMPHIS, Oct. 24.—The weather is clear and cold. Twenty-one deaths from fever yesterday. The Chief of Police appeals for aid from the Chiefs of other cities. Eight policemen from their force of sixty have died. Fifteen are now down.

COLUMBUS, TEXAS, Oct. 24.—There have been seventy-two deaths from yellow fever since yesterday.

SHREVEPORT, Oct. 24.—The sudden change in the weather has hastened the death of critical cases and developed new ones.

Improved Condition of the Epidemic at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Night.—There were twenty-four yellow fever deaths since yesterday's mortality report. There was a heavy frost last night, and ice formed a quarter of an inch thick.

A nurse gave carbolic acid to a patient, with an immediate fatal result. Another attempted to outrage the wife of his patient.

The weather is clear and cold.

The response to the Mosonic appeal has been so liberal that the Masons are now able to care for their sick brethren.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 24.—There were four yellow fever deaths to-day.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 24.—The Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina directs that collections be taken up in all congregations for Memphis. Considerable amounts have been forwarded by our citizens to Memphis and Shreveport.

Yellow Fever Broken Out in Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 24.—A special to the Morning News from Bainbridge, Georgia, says physicians concur in the opinion that the disease which broke out there a week or more ago is yellow fever. That there are eight or ten cases at present, and new ones are occurring. Simon Angel, a prominent merchant, it is thought will not live through to-day.

B. F. Burton, ex-Senator from this district, is very low.

Many families are preparing to leave, but there seems very little disposition to get up a panic. Business is completely at a standstill, and many merchants are speaking of closing up altogether. The city authorities are hard at work instituting sanitary measures, but no quarantine measures have been taken.

LATER.—The above dispatches indicate that the fever is spreading. Bainbridge has 1,350 population, and is in the extreme south-west of Georgia, on the A. & G. Railroad.

Columbus, Texas, is 100 miles west of Houston, and has less than 300 people. There is probably some error in the dispatch as to the mortality at that point. —[Eds. CHRONICLE.]

YELLOW FEVER.

Ten New Cases at Memphis on Sunday.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 27.—There were only ten new cases of yellow fever on yesterday.

Dr. Blount is dead.

The temperature is falling. The heaviest rain of the season, accompanied with thunder and lightning, is falling.

There have been 20 deaths from yellow fever and 6 from other causes during the past twenty-four hours.

Latest News from Memphis and Montgomery.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 27.—From Saturday on Sunday noon there were 20 yellow fever deaths and 8 others. From Sunday noon to to-day noon there were 13 yellow fever deaths and 3 others. We had ice this morning. No new cases have been reported at the Howard Superintendency, and they are discharging nurses.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 27.—For the past forty-eight hours there have been nine yellow fever deaths.

The Alabama State fair has been postponed from Nov. 7th to Nov. 18th.

There was a hard rain here this morning, but the weather is not cold yet.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—A bale of cotton donated to Memphis brought \$2,020.

DENISON, TEXAS, Oct. 27.—The fever is unabated below Corsicana, but there is no unusual sickness above that point.

HOME NEWS.

The South and the Centennial.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—The Executive Committee of the Central Board of Finance met to-day, and made arrangements for the trip of the sub-committee through the South, with the object of awakening an interest there in the Centennial enterprise. The first place to be visited, will be the fair at Macon, Ga.

Dr. Munsey Denies the Stories About His Habits.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.—The morning papers in this city publish an extract from a letter of Rev. Wm. E. Munsey, the Methodist Divine, dated Jonesboro, Tennessee, to a prominent gentleman in this city, in which he brands as malicious falsehoods late injurious reports relative to his alleged intemperate habits which recently had wide circulation.

Heavy Manufacturers Suspending Work.

LAWRENCE, MASS., Oct. 24.—The Atlantic mills run only four days in a week. The Boston mill and Bay State iron works have suspended operations. Two hundred and sixty employees are thrown out of work.

The Last of the Rodocs.

REDDING, CAL., Oct. 24.—The people come from every direction to see the remnant of the Rodocs. They were a squalid-looking party. Capt. Jack's wife and the Princess Mary attracted much attention. They were clad in deep black tar and ashes for their kindred. They all look as though they had lain all winter under an ash heap.

Hard on the Working Men.

COPAKE, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The Harmony mills, the largest of the kind in the world

will close to-night indefinitely. It is probable the woolen manufacturers will soon follow their example.

NEWBURG, Oct. 25.—Owing to the stringency in money matters, the Newburg Steam Mills have stopped. Four hundred men are out of employment.

The Yellow Fever at Memphis.

The *Avulanche* of the 27th says: On Monday, Tuesday and Friday mornings of the past week there were black frosts, the last two of which made ice, the mercury Friday morning falling to 32°, the freezing point. Although the only immediate effect of these heavy frosts has been a slight increase in the death rate, owing to the sudden change to cool weather, we are still able to report another marked decrease in the total mortality. During the week ending yesterday, 22th, there were 162 deaths from yellow fever, against 252 last week—a decrease of 90. The discharge of convalescents continues to increase every day. Hereafter the fever will develop only in those whose systems were a week ago filled with poison. We will hear of few new cases in the future, unless this poison be harder to kill than any ever before known to yellow fever.

THE FILTHY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

The *Appeal* says:

We have no system of sewerage in Memphis, and the necessary consequence is that the filth of the city is left to take care of itself. Our sanitary police consist, for the most part, of some half-dozen of the chain gang, who occasionally do little more than emancipate the confined orders of the kennels of Main street and give wings to imprisoned effluvia. Our alleys and obscure streets are left to the rag-pickers, to porcupine and canine scavengers, to cleanse them of the superfluous filthiness, and were it not for the rains of plying Heaven would of themselves give abundant employment to our undertakers and grave-diggers. And yet these are the objectionable features touching the violation of the laws of hygiene in Memphis. We almost shudder to think of the condition of every private family in the matter of a supply of pure water. Nearly every family in the city is dependent upon a cistern for its supply of water; nearly every cistern is in close proximity to and generally in a direct geographical line with the vault.

Vincent Colyer.

The *Washington Chronicle* of recent date has the following in regard to a gentleman now in the city to help our people. It says: "We are informed by telegraph that Mr. Vincent Colyer, formerly Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, has gone to Memphis to aid in caring for the plague-stricken victims there. Always in the van to aid suffering humanity, he was one of the earliest abolitionists. When the war broke out, he recognized the necessity for aid from the non-combatants in caring for the wounded Union soldiers, and devoted all his time, means and influence to ameliorate their condition, and was high in the confidence of Abraham Lincoln and E. M. Stanton. When the war ended he returned to his studio, until, in company with Peter Cooper and other philanthropists, he became interested in the Indians of this country, whose condition attracted his warmest sympathy. Now he gives up, voluntarily, his worldly prospects of success, and goes to face almost certain death to serve among the noble band who have taken their lives in their hands, and devoted them to the relief and care of the suffering people of Shreveport and Memphis.—*Memphis Appeal*, 24th.

Washington Society this Winter.

The Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, makes the following prediction concerning society at the Capital the coming season:

The prospects for a gay season this winter are regarded as quite gloomy by the society people. In consequence of the great depression in trade and finance, many persons who have been in the habit of entertaining on a large scale have concluded to live very quietly. In addition to this, letters have been received here from a number of Congressmen, who have heretofore been accompanied by their families to the effect that they will come on alone. General Butler and a number of others, who have always kept house here, have determined to live in lodgings. If the President's idea of providing houses for cabinet ministers and Senators could be carried into effect, it would please a good many, but it is not to be supposed that the Representatives will consent to anything like this unless they are to be included in the new bill arrangement, and of this there is no probability.

THE PISCILENE AND ITS FEARFUL WORK.

Forty-Five Thousand Refugees Flee from Memphis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—The citizens of Memphis refugee here held a meeting last night, at which fourteen committees were appointed to solicit aid. The appeal for aid says: "Memphis is almost depopulated. Out of 55,000 inhabitants, only about 10,000 remain, and of these more than 1,000 are now sick. Two thousand newly-made widows and orphans are dependent on charity, and even though the seizure were to cease at once, these helpless people must be assisted through the coming winter. The relief associations are without funds, and unless substantial aid is furnished, the poor and sick must die of neglect, or succumb to hunger and want. Not only money, but clothing, blankets, food and fuel are asked for, that the hundreds of plague-stricken and destitute families may be nourished and kept from starvation."

The Second Adventists of New Haven are going to Terry Island, in the Connecticut River, to witness the end of the world, which is positively announced by their presiding elder to take place on the 31st

SEVEN THOUSAND PAUPERS IN MEMPHIS.

A Frightful Picture of Suffering and Sorrow.

There were twenty-nine deaths yesterday, twenty-one of them from yellow fever and eight from other causes. The day before, there were thirty deaths, twenty-seven from yellow fever and three from other causes. So the situation is unchanged. Including those being cared for by the Howards, and the various other relief organizations, there are over twelve hundred persons under treatment for yellow fever, and there are two thousand and twenty families drawing rations from the relief committee's commissary. Each family averaging three persons, makes a total, exclusive of the orphans, who are otherwise being cared for, and exclusive of families under the care of the Odd Fellows and Masons, of six thousand and sixty persons. It is safe to say, putting all together, that there are not less than seven thousand persons to-day, in Memphis, wholly dependent upon such assistance as the charitable-disposed throughout the Union can give. The frost of last night may kill in part, or altogether the epidemic which has swept away so many, but it will not cure, but rather aggravate the condition to which so many industrious, honest people have been reduced. Those at a distance will scarcely be able to credit the figures we give above. They will hardly be able to realize that over one-sixth of our population, according to the United States census of 1870, or one-ninth, according to the recent school census, is so reduced in fortune as to be compelled to ask relief, and these, most of them, among our hardest working people. But so it is. Already much of the money received here has been exhausted, and much of the supplies sent forward by the government, and as we cannot count with safety on the subsidence of the disease before the middle of November, the new year will be upon us before we can be said to have squared our accounts, discharged most of our needy to work, and systematized the dispensation of the charity of our friends. We shall therefore need all the aid we can secure for the Howard association, but particularly for the citizens' executive committee upon which falls the burden of caring for the poor. We hope, then, that the generous and good hearts that have so nobly supported us through this trying period of epidemic, full of gloom, a strain upon every emotion and sense, and almost crushing, so overwhelming in its weight of woe, will still uphold us and stand by us until the cup has passed, and the weary days and nights of agony are over. What these have been, let the figures in our "death-roll" tell—one thousand and four hundred and forty-three deaths since the fourteenth of September.

In speaking of the prospect of its abatement the *Appeal* says:

Our changing climate, and the apparent reluctance of autumn to take its leave, have more than once baffled our hopes, but we look for the beneficial results from the heavy frost of last night. We have reason to believe that a series of cold nights will follow in succession that of last night, killing, as we must hope, the contagion of the pestilence in the atmosphere. It should not be forgotten that our own efforts at cleanliness and thorough disinfection will be necessary even after frost has come to enable us to destroy the pestilence.

The *Avulanche* of the 24th says:

"We should not fail to put on record the fact that during the epidemic, the schools of the city being closed, some of the teachers have devoted themselves, without fee or reward, to the work of relieving the needy and nursing the sick."

"Friend S. G. Hulbert, of the Shaker settlement at Uniontown, Kentucky, arrived in the city yesterday, and informed us that his mission is to procure fifty orphans. They will be raised by the good people of his sect, and never want for the necessities of life, while, if left to the charity of the world at large, there can be no counting for morals or future. We hope some of our over-burdened societies will give Friend Hulbert's proposition a favorable consideration."

Maryville Items.

There were three funerals at Maryville last Thursday and one on Saturday. Those on Thursday were a child of Wm. Hogan, Mrs. — Smith and Miss Dorcas Bowles. Mr. — Morrison, an old man, was buried Saturday. A. S. Sheddian, a promising young man, who had almost completed his course in college, but was forced to leave his studies on account of failing health, some two years ago, died in the lower end of the county last Friday.

A portion of the citizens of Maryville have been endeavoring to raise some funds for the relief of the sufferers of Memphis. After posting large cards, with legible calls on them, for a town meeting, in the court house, last Friday evening, and rattling bells, hooping, whistling and hallooing, an audience assembled consisting of seventeen men, five women and six little boys. Mayor B. A. Morton was called to the Chair, and J. J. Faulkner acted as Secretary. After some discussion, it was concluded that deeds, and not words, would relieve the sick and distressed, and those present were asked to contribute as liberally as they were able. They responded to the amount of fifty dollars, including a contribution of eleven dollars sent by the students of Maryville College. If there had been a full turnout of the citizens of the place, and all had contributed as liberally as those who did attend, over a thousand dollars would have been raised.

Maryville, Oct. 27, 1873.

Tabernacle Tent Destroyed.

A dispatch from Baltimore announces the destruction there by a storm of the great tabernacle tent, in which religious services have been held in several cities of the country during the past two years under the direction of the National Camp Meeting Association.

THE RAID ON THE COUNTERFEITERS.

How the Detectives Worked up the Cases—More Arrests.

The excitement throughout the city yesterday over the details of the arrests of counterfeiters given in the *CHRONICLE*, was very great. On every corner groups could be seen discussing the subject. The whole edition of the *CHRONICLE* was exhausted early in the morning, and news boys found their business lively. The arrival of several additional parties from Union county yesterday morning in charge of a mounted squad of special deputies of Marshal Evans added new interest to the discussions on the streets. The official position occupied by some of the parties and the respectable character always heretofore accorded to others, made their arrest and the grave charges preferred against them, a subject of deep solicitude on the part of friends and general comment by every one. The fact that many innocent parties have been made to suffer from the vast amount of counterfeit money in the country, caused most people to express the hope that while the innocent ought to, and doubtless would escape, the guilty should be made to suffer. Several of the arrested had friends who were free to express their belief as to their innocence. It is our purpose solely to publish the facts connected with the several cases, without prejudice to any one, or without expressing any opinion as to their guilt or innocence. That is the work of the courts and jurors, which, we believe, will do justice to all concerned.

The following are the names of the additional parties brought in yesterday:

A. A. Snodderly, Nicholas Sharp, J. J. Sellers, Joel S. Myers, J. A. Wilson and R. G. Sharp, of Union county; J. M. Sawyers, of Granger county; and M. C. McClannahan, of Coke county.

They were brought before the Commissioner, H. M. Aiken, and Snodderly gave bond in the sum of \$5,000 for his appearance before the Commissioner on Wednesday the 29th instant. Sawyers also gave bond in the sum of \$5,000 for his appearance before the Commissioner on Tuesday the 28th inst. The other parties consumed the day in endeavoring to give security, but up to the hour of 5 o'clock no other parties had succeeded in making a good bond, and the entire party was placed in the custody of the United States Marshal, as were also those who had failed to give bond on the previous night.

A DETECTIVE'S STORY.

Much comment was made yesterday over the actions of the secret detectives, and wonder was expressed by many as to how they managed to gather so much information. To give the public an idea of the manner of their operations, a *CHRONICLE* reporter interviewed yesterday several members of the Secret Service force, and we give the following information from the detective who first appeared in this place with instructions to work the matter up.

Reporter—When did you commence operations in this city?

Detective—About the first of April I was sent to this place by Col. H. C. Whitely, Chief of the Secret Service force, with instructions to inquire into the reports concerning the abundant circulation of counterfeit money in this district.

Reporter—What was your first movement?

Detective—My idea was to discover by some means in what locality the counterfeiters were operating most extensively, and becoming possessed of this information through a party not necessary to mention, I was ready to commence operations. I thus discovered that large quantities came from Union county.

Reporter—What were your next movements?

Detective—Finding a trusty assistant, we proceeded and played the role of counterfeiters, "jail birds," &c., and by this means soon gained their confidence.

Reporter—What were your next steps?

Detective—Proceeding to a man we had suspected, we soon succeeded in purchasing \$25 worth of old issue, Lincoln head fifty cents for \$12.50, also \$25 in fifty cents Stanton heads, for \$12.50, and a fifty dollar greenback of the 1869 issue. This was all I could get at the time, but made arrangements with the same man for \$12,000 or \$15,000, or as much more as I wanted. He could furnish me all I wanted, but if I did not like it he could get rid of it very soon any way, as he had letters from a man in Virginia who would take all he had.

Reporter—How did you learn of the other parties implicated in this country?

Detective—From the first man we dealt with in the "game" we learned the names of several other parties in this county engaged in the same business, but felt confident that the first man we visited was one of the head men in the business. We, however, visited another man's house, and there purchased a small quantity, and so on until we had visited five different parties, purchasing some money from each of them.

Reporter—To what point did you next push your inquiries?

Detective—Learning from these men in Union county of parties in Knoxville, our next move was to entrap them. One of the secret force by some means found out the parties, and then worked around so as to introduce the second man, who made the purchase of the "game." One of our devices was to pass off as agent for the Atlanta brewery, also as a tobacco agent.

Reporter—When did you make your first purchase of counterfeit money in this city?

Detective—About six months back.

Reporter—What was the next movement?

Detective—One of the party was sent by the Chief to other points, while the other remained here. In the meantime information in regard to Carter county was obtained, and another one of the secret service force dispatched there, an interview with whom we give below.

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE]